

The Indian Chieftain.

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VINITA, I. T., JULY 3, 1884.

In assuming the important relationship of editors of the Chieftain, we do so with a diffidence commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking. To make a paper readable may be fairly easy, but to make such an one as shall serve the proper aim of learning men, to make it dispassionate and correctly upon all subjects affecting the public weal is quite another thing. In the future, as in the past, it shall be the aim of the Chieftain to reflect the news of the country, and to deal with principles rather than men, leaving the latter to themselves and the influence of the people. It shall matter nothing to the Chieftain what party seems to be in the ascendant, provided correct principles prevail.

We have no expectation of extraordinary editorial function with the grace and ability of our accomplished predecessor, we shall endeavor to maintain the Chieftain an exponent of fact as we shall understand it. The present liberal patronage of the paper upon its non-partisan basis is taken as complimentary to its management, and expression of the intelligence of its readers, whose preference is for a candid detail of facts.

Our columns will continue open to courteous and manly discussion, but the paper will be a political medium only in the highest possible construction of the term, while it would not ignore questions of national policy, questions pertaining to good government, it will bow to no party shrine. It is upon the well attested efficiency of our co-laborers and the intelligent discrimination of a generous public that we shall rely for any degree of success to be attained.

The New York Herald has a man in Oklahoma this week, and within a short time will present a long article on that much coveted land.

Capt. C. W. Rogers, general manager and vice-president of the St. Louis and San Francisco R.R. has purchased the interest of Mr. Havens in the Springfield, Mo., Herald. Mr. Havens withdraws and Geo. M. Sawyer takes editorial charge of the paper.

The Morning Call, a new Territory folio daily paper just started in St. Louis, was represented here last week by J. Webber Benton, who was on his way to Texas in the interests of the new enterprise. The price of the Call is only two cents per copy, and the paper fills a "long felt want" for a cheap daily.

The Quapaw mission school closed June 24th, with 50 pupils. The highest number attending during the year at any one time being 65. About 100 students were enrolled the past year, representing six different tribes. The mission is an Indian industrial and boarding school supported by the government and is patronized by several tribes, among them the Quapaws, Missis, Pottawatomies and Ottawas.

The harvest in this section is about ended, and crops are reported as fully up to the average. A continuance of rains at the proper times for the corn, will make the present year a notable one in the history of agriculture in the Territory. The profits thus derived, in addition to those arising from the sale of the many sleek steers seen on every hand, will, if properly invested, go a long way towards developing the homesteads and enriching the owners.

Now cometh the festive sportsman with gun, accoutrements and dogs to await the growth to proper dimensions of the feathered game of the prairie which will soon learn to abandon their native haunts and ramble afar in order to slake the fell destroyer of their life and peace—principally peace, as many sportsmen are only about fourth rate shots. That means only one shot in twenty brings down the game, but they load as heavily and the reports of their fowling pieces are as loud as if the aim was better.

Mr. St. John, of Kansas, who was twice elevated to the position of governor of that state by the Republican party is now a holler to the broadest sense of the term. Failing to be elected to a third term in 1882, he picks himself up in a huff and goes into the camp of anti-sectarian organizations, prohibition and every other "ism." In consequence of this ingrateful and unbecomingly combative of his former political associates are placed in a very uncomfortable position. There he those who two years ago believed this man's motives to be personal ambition and who are now convinced they were wrong.

The work of cutting the fences as directed by the National Council at its last session, where the enclosures of any citizen for grazing purposes exceeds fifty acres, has begun in earnest. Deputy Sheriff Lewis Bibles of this district, was out all of last week, with a posse of fourteen men, and cut about fifty miles. They began near Colleyville, worked east to Chetopa, and then came south. Although ample notice had been given of the proposed execution of this law, to allow all who wished to remove their fences themselves, the officers observe all possible care. Only the staples are cut, causing the wire to drop to the ground, when it is gathered up and sold to pay costs. No forcible resistance has been encountered and it is not believed there will be any. In some instances when the officers appeared, the owners concluded to make the best of their unfortunate position and proceeded to remove the fences themselves, thus avoiding the payment of the costs which would arise did they neglect it. This work it is understood is to be continued until the mandates of the law are fully satisfied.

St. Louis Stock Matters.
Ed. CHIEFTAIN:—Since our last the Indiana and Texas grass cattle opened with very strong prices and heavy shipments but soon declined fully seventy-five cents per hundred. The past two weeks the market on this class has been gradually strengthening until it is fully forty cents stronger than two weeks ago. This heavy decline of last year occurred during the second week in July, but owing to the lateness of the season this year we do not anticipate a very heavy decline before the third week in July. It may come sooner and may be later in the season. This week the receipts of cattle are light and all classes are selling at stronger prices than last. The same is true of hogs.

W. L. Green, who represents the Northwestern Texas Cattle Raisers Association as inspector of brand, has been at the yards a month, and J. R. Plummer, who has been inspector the past three years for the Panhandle Stock Association of Texas, also for the Western Kansas Cattle Growers Association, has been on the ground about two weeks. I would suggest to my Vinita friends to get as many of their cattle on the market before the middle of July as they possibly can, if in good flesh, a better hog market is also looked for this month than next. B.

CHETOPA, I. T., June 25, 1884.
I suppose it is now in order to chronicle the doings of the school exhibitions, so here goes. We have had two in this vicinity during the past week, the first was that of Miss Carrie Archer, at the Bell View school, which I did not attend, but am informed by those who did that it was all that could be desired. The fact of the school being in charge of such an intelligent and accomplished young lady as Miss Carrie, is a guarantee of success so far as her efforts are concerned. The other exhibition took place at Miss May Wambler's school, at Bryan's Chapel. Miss May is another young lady of whom the Nation may well be proud.

Your correspondent had the good fortune to attend this one. Mr. E. C. Evans more fortunate than I, was called upon and spoke briefly, but to the point. I must not forget to mention the elegant refreshment on the stage, and fine singing by Miss Crane and others, and especially Miss C. who furnished us at times of Jenny Lind, who I heard thirty years ago.

To show the would-be settlers on the Cherokee Strip lands just what title the government of the United States has in those lands, we publish articles 16 and 26 of the treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Indians, of 1866:

"Art. 16. The United States may settle friendly Indians in any part of the Cherokee country west of 90° of longitude, in a compact form in quantity not exceeding 160 acres for each number of each of said tribes there to be settled; the boundaries of each of said districts to be distinctly marked, and the land conveyed in fee simple to each of said tribes to be held in common or by their members in severally as the United States may decide.

"Said lands thus disposed of to be paid for to the Cherokee nation at such price as may be agreed on between the said parties in interest, subject to the approval of the President, and if they should not agree, then the price to be fixed by the President.

The question is, no longer, can the Indian be civilized? but, what becomes of the civilized Indian? The best answer we can give is that, of over seventy Indians, chiefly Sioux, who, since 1881, have returned from Hampton to their homes. Not over seven have relapsed to Indian ways; not one has become a bad character; even the few who have "gone back to the blanket" having not misbehaved. Most of them are doing well, and some of them very well. They were, at last reports, employed as follows:

Boys—Teaching in government schools, 4; assisting in government schools, 1; clerks at agency, 2; interpreter at agency, 1; working at trades at agency, 9; employees at agency, 4; attending school at agency, 3; working on their own or parents' farms, 9; cutting cordwood, 2; young boys at home behaving well, 4; unemployed and adrift, 5; Returned to Hampton for more education, 5;

Girls—Assisting in girls school, 1; attending girls school, 3; At home doing well, 4; married well, 2; unemployed and adrift, 2; returned to Hampton for more education, 2; died since return, 0; Total—both sexes, 71.

These do not include the seven-ton who, in 1878, came under Capt. Pratt's care, from St. Augustine, Florida, most of whom have turned out well; nor about a dozen who were sent back early for poor health or bad conduct, who improved very little at this school.

The item to the effect that a hundred thousand head of cattle will be brought into Wyoming and Colorado this year from Old Mexico is being generally circulated in the papers. It is very doubtful if half that number will leave that country this year, going to all points, certainly not many are coming north.

A herd of 225 high-toned bulls arrived at the Panhandle last week, and were divided between the Texas Land & Cattle company, on the Hockley range, and the Cherokee and Arapaho company in the nation on the Apple range. The ranchmen of this region are very much alive to recognize the first principles—plenty of bulls and good—Texas Packer.

Ike Pryor, who came from Dodge on Monday, reports the drive of Texas cattle very backward on account of high water. Most of the arrivals at Dodge thus far had been already contracted. Mr. Pryor reports a sale of 2,000 2-year-old Texas steers from Russell to Thomas, to be delivered at Ogalala, Nebraska, at \$30.50 per head. Holders are asking \$15 for yearlings, but trading is very slow.

A sale of thoroughbred and high grade cattle and horses which was held at the farm of S. T. Bennett in Chase county, last Wednesday and Thursday, was attended by a large number of gentlemen from over the state and was the means of distributing among them a large number of fine animals. The sale of the first day, which included the thoroughbred cattle, aggregated \$5,800; 39 cows bringing \$4,500, and 12 bulls \$2,210, making a general average of \$132 per head. The highest price paid for any one animal was \$495. Thursday the sale of graded cattle, reached \$9,571. 70 graded cows bringing from \$54 to \$71 per head; 46 yearling heifers from \$20 to \$38; and 20 yearling steers from \$27 to \$30. A number of graded Normans and colts were sold at good figures, the highest price paid being \$390 for a Norman mare and colt bought by T. J. Price, of this city, and \$240 for a mare without a colt.

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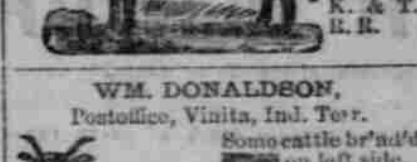
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J. O. HALL,
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Underbill in each ear.



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Horse brand same on left side, under and under in right.



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